

North Carolina Criminal Justice Information Network Governing Board Report

Submitted to the

Co-Chairs of the Senate and House Appropriations Committees

and the

Co-Chairs of the Senate and House Appropriations Subcommittees on Justice and Public Safety

April 2006

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Introduction

During the 1994 Special Crime Session, the North Carolina General Assembly created the Criminal Justice Information Network Study Committee and appropriated monies to study and develop a plan for a statewide criminal justice information network. The legislation was enacted based on the recognition of the need for further coordination and cooperation in establishing standards for sharing criminal justice information between state and local agencies.

The Criminal Justice Information Network Study Final Report, dated April 7, 1995, outlined a comprehensive strategic plan that provided the vision for the statewide Criminal Justice Information Network in North Carolina. Based on recommendations and strategies identified in the plan, the General Assembly established the Criminal Justice Information Network (CJIN) Governing Board in Section 23.3 of Chapter 18 of the Session Laws of the 1996 Second Extra Session.

The Criminal Justice Information Network Governing Board created pursuant to Section 23.3 of Chapter 18 of the Session Laws of the 1996 Second Extra Session shall report by April 1st of each year, to the Chairs of the Senate and House Appropriations Committees, the Chairs of the Senate and House Appropriations subcommittees on Justice and Public Safety, and the Fiscal Research Division of the General Assembly on:

- The operating budget of the Board, the expenditures of the Board as of the date of the report, and the amount of funds in reserve for the operation of the Board; and
- A long-term strategic plan and the cost analysis for statewide implementation of the Criminal Justice Information Network. For each component of the Network, the initial cost estimate of the component, the amount of funds spent to date on the component, the source of funds for expenditures to date, and a timetable for completion of that component, including additional resources needed at each point.



North Carolina is recognized today in the nation as one of the leading states in developing a statewide Criminal Justice Information Network (CJIN). Our success is due directly in part to the North Carolina General Assembly recognizing the need for further coordination and cooperation between state and local agencies in establishing standards for sharing of criminal justice information. During the 1994 Special Crime Session, the General Assembly mandated a visionary study to develop a long-range plan for a statewide CJIN. One of the distinguishing aspects of this study was that it took into account the existing major components of the criminal justice information network and the fact that a statewide CJIN would provide a mechanism for targeting and coordinating expenditures.

The CJIN Study Report dated April 1995 outlined major steps and supporting projects needed to complete the development of a statewide criminal justice information network in North Carolina. One of these steps was to create a Governing Board to oversee, coordinate, and direct the statewide efforts for building a CJIN. Based on this recommendation, the General Assembly established the CJIN Governing Board. The 2006 Annual Report updates the major accomplishments and activities of the CJIN Governing Board.

How Does CJIN Improve Public Safety and Promote Interoperability?

- **Voice Interoperability Plan for Emergency Responders (VIPER)** has a two-pronged approach: a short-term tactical approach and a detailed strategic solution. The short-term tactical approach, for emergency communications with portable/mobile assets, was completed in July 2005. The detailed strategic solution is a statewide 800 MHz trunked radio system for all emergency responders that includes mutual aid talk groups. Phases one and two are currently under development. Completion is targeted for 2010. Homeland Security funds have been leveraged to make initial progress, and the first large State appropriation was made last Session. In all, over \$76,000,000 has been committed to this critical effort.
- The **Statewide Automated Warrant Repository System (NCAWARE)** builds on the Magistrate System environment and will result in the creation of a statewide warrant repository system to maintain and track criminal processes and offender information. NCAWARE provides public safety personnel across the state with full access to all outstanding summons and warrants created in North Carolina and with the ability to print and serve from any county in the state. Currently, the development of the system is 73% complete. County-by-county implementation is targeted to begin in the second quarter of 2007.
- The **Statewide Automated Fingerprint Identification System (SAFIS)** is operational in 80 counties, representing 85% of the State's population. In most instances, an agency submitting an electronic live scan fingerprint card through the SAFIS network will know in less than four hours if an individual has a previous criminal record on file. North Carolina was one of the early leaders in establishing this kind of statewide capability. Because of North Carolina's early adoption of this technology, the equipment is now coming to end-of-life. This project deals with replacement funding for the system. At Legislative direction, CJIN and the Department of Justice (DOJ), who is the lead agency, prepared a joint report and plan in late 2005. DOJ is currently working through the procurement phase, with results due in April 2006.

- **CJIN – Mobile Data Network (CJIN-MDN)** provides public safety agencies across North Carolina with a “life line” for support and individual officer safety. Additionally, this service allows smaller departments with limited financial resources to have the same high tech assets to fight crime and provide officer safety as the larger departments have. As of December 2004, there were 337 criminal agencies using CJIN-MDN and a total of 10,009 users. Although the final phase, which provides “complete” coverage for the State’s approximate 48,000 square miles, has been completed, the project will continue to explore new technologies that will enhance the operation of the mobile data network and help to continue providing the level of service the users expect. This system is critical to operation of law enforcement throughout the State. How to fund around-the-clock operational staffing is a chronic issue for the Patrol. Technology refresh will also become increasingly important.
- **eCITATION®** is a computerized citation process that allows officers to create citations and schedule court dates electronically in the patrol car. The browser-based version has been implemented in all 100 CSC offices, more than a year ahead of schedule. Implementation for Law Enforcement Agencies around the State will continue through 2007.
- **XML based Facial Images for Law Enforcement and Emergency Responders (X-FILES)** is a computerized process for first responders to request and receive viewable digital facial images (i.e., NC drivers license images, escapee images, ‘wanted’ images, etc.) in police and emergency responder vehicles. The X-FILES initial prototype development phase is currently targeted for completion in the next few months. Other image data will be added once the prototype is proven successful.
- **North Carolina Juvenile On-Line Network (NC-JOIN)** will establish an automated statewide system to manage the business of tracking the flow of juveniles through the juvenile justice system. Current users are juvenile court counselors and administrative staff statewide. Youth Development Centers (YDC), assessment center, and detention center staff began using NC-JOIN in May 2004. Future phases will expand functionality and improve data sharing with other criminal justice agencies. These phases are dependent on new funding.
- The **Statewide Magistrate System** is operational in ninety-eight counties. Both Buncombe and Wake Counties will come onto the NCAWARE system when it is implemented.
- **End User Technology** has allowed the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) to implement and upgrade the Local Architecture Network (LAN) infrastructure, replace equipment, and provide an infrastructure that readies courthouses for web based applications. End User Technology has supplemented the Department of Justice’s (DOJ) migration to a distributed environment that is compliant with Statewide Technical Architecture and Senate Bill 222.
- **CJIN Network Security** developed ‘best of industry’ strategies for firewalls, data encryption, and authentication / authorization and then deployed equipment to fulfill some of the outstanding network security needs in the State agencies.
- **CJIN Data Sharing Standards** had three successful pilots using the Global Justice Extensible Markup Language (XML) Data Model. XML is a multi-agency data transport tool that allows disparate systems to more easily “talk” to one another. XML appears to be emerging as a universal standard for sharing data across criminal justice information systems.

CJIN at Ten Years

Recent discussions of the Board recognized that CJIN is now ten years old. The most recent Board meeting included a lengthy discussion of CJIN's future. Points included in that discussion were:

- Some of the original recommendations have been successfully completed. Others are underway. Some continue to prove difficult. Do we need to refresh our list of objectives?
- When the CJIN Board was created, many technological standards were in their infancy. Now standards are much more prevalent and accepted, easing data sharing and communications in some ways. How does this affect the work of the Board?
- When CJIN was formed, it was unknown as to whether CJIN would eventually become an operational entity, such as a data center or other activity supporting around the clock criminal justice functions. That now appears to be unlikely. Does that have any impact on the Board functioning? Should the Board composition be changed to more closely match the current operations?
- Funding opportunities and needs have shifted. Grant funds were much more available at CJIN's outset, and many of CJIN's early projects were built with grant dollars. Many early projects were proofs-of-concept or initial implementations. Current concerns tend to be finding funds for recurring operations of successful technologies, or refreshing the technology on projects that have been very successful and are now viewed as critical.

The Board, over the next year, expects to evaluate the work done so far, what tasks remain, and what new data sharing opportunities exist. Other states are forming groups similar to CJIN at a steady rate, often approaching North Carolina for advice. We will look at how those groups are being charged. We expect to include facilitated sessions involving national criminal justice sharing experts. Our expectation is to come to next year's report with an assessment of where CJIN should go for the future.

CJIN Priorities

The CJIN Governing Board continues to support funding for the following efforts:

- CJIN recommends that the Administrative Office of the Courts be funded for work on its critical technical initiatives, including the **Statewide Warrant Repository System (NCAWARE)**, **eCITATION®**, eCourtroom, and the North Carolina Criminal Court Information System (CCIS) (CCIS will replace the existing legacy Automated Criminal Infractions Systems, ACIS). These are cornerstone initiatives for both CJIN and the courts, and automation in these critical areas is a determinant of how well North Carolina is able to share criminal justice data.
- By leveraging Homeland Security funding, and beginning to add State funding, the **Voice Interoperability Plan for Emergency Responders (VIPER)** project has begun to deliver services to significant areas of North Carolina. We continue to be reminded of how importance durable, public-safety communication can be in the wake of last year's natural disasters. Maintaining and gaining momentum on this project gives North Carolina the tools to move information to our first responders.
- North Carolina was a leader in our **Statewide Automated Fingerprinting Identification System (SAFIS)** implementation. We now need to refresh this technology, including the local livescan units, where fingerprints are captured at the earliest opportunity. The Department of Justice has made a plan, and is working through a procurement process. We need to be prepared to award contracts and transition to new equipment before the old equipment can no longer be supported.
- CJIN continues to need **recurring funds** for operations. The Board operates very frugally for its meetings and basic activities. However, the concept of CJIN projects is that they will cross agency boundaries. Recurring funds would provide the opportunity to apply for more grant funds by allowing CJIN to offer matching funds. Additionally, on-going support of multi-agency projects becomes an issue, and limits the individual agencies' ability to participate in these projects.

Requests for Special Provisions to Support CJIN

There are no requests for special provisions to support CJIN.

Appendix A

An Introduction to NC Criminal Justice Information Network (CJIN)

An Introduction to the North Carolina Criminal Justice Information Network (CJIN)

CJIN Vision

To develop a statewide criminal justice information network in North Carolina that will enable a properly authorized user to readily and effectively use information, regardless of its location in national, state, or local databases.

CJIN Study Final Report Findings

The North Carolina Legislature, during their 1994 Special Crime Session, created a ‘blue ribbon’ Study Committee to identify alternative strategies for developing and implementing a statewide criminal justice information network in North Carolina that would permit the sharing of information between state and local agencies. An examination of the state’s current criminal justice information systems revealed the following deficiencies:

- It takes too long to positively identify persons. From fingerprints to photographs, information is scattered across different databases and filing systems.
- A single, comprehensive source for a person’s criminal history is not available in North Carolina. Bits and pieces must be assembled on each individual, causing valuable time to be wasted on information collection.
- There is no single source of outstanding warrants. A person wanted in one county could be stopped in another while the officer has no knowledge of an outstanding warrant. This situation compromises public and officer safety.
- Data is entered excessively and redundantly. There is no single, centralized location for all information and records so data is entered and reentered over and over again into separate databases using different coding systems.
- There is no statewide, interagency mobile voice and data communications system. Officers cannot talk to their counterparts across their own county, much less to those across the state.

CJIN Study Final Report Recommendations

The CJIN Study Committee outlined the following major recommendations for removing these barriers that currently hinder the establishment and implementation of a comprehensive criminal justice information network. These recommendations also took into account the major building blocks for a statewide CJIN that were already in place in 1995.

- Establish a CJIN Governing Board to create, promote, and enforce policies and standards.
- Adopt system architecture standards, end-user upgrades, and system security standards to facilitate movement of data between systems.
- Establish data standards for sharing information, including common definitions, code structures, and formats.
- Implement Live Scan digitized fingerprint systems and Statewide Automated Fingerprint Identification System (SAFIS) technology to accomplish positive fingerprint identification within two hours of arrest.
- Implement a statewide magistrate system to streamline the process of warrant and case creation.
- Build a statewide warrant repository that contains all new and served warrant information.
- Implement a statewide fingerprint-based criminal history that includes all arrests and dispositions.
- Build a statewide identification index that includes information from all state and local agencies, as well as necessary linkages to federal justice agencies.
- Establish standards for, and implement a mobile voice and data communication network that allows state and local law enforcement and public safety agencies to communicate with each other, regardless of location in the state.

An Introduction to the North Carolina Criminal Justice Information Network (CJIN)

CJIN Initiatives

The following CJIN initiatives evolved from the CJIN Study Final Report Recommendations:

- CJIN Data Sharing Standards
- Statewide Automated Fingerprint Identification System (SAFIS)
- CJIN-Mobile Data Network (CJIN-MDN)
- Voice Interoperability Plan for Emergency Responders - VIPER
- Courtroom Automation - CourtFlow
- Statewide Magistrate System
- North Carolina Juvenile Online Information Network (NC-JOIN)
- CJIN Network Security
- End-User Technology
- Statewide Computerized Criminal History (CCH) Repository
- Statewide Identification Index

CJIN Participants

CJIN comprises both state and local and public and private representatives. The Department of Justice, the Department of Correction, the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety, the Administrative Office of the Courts, the Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, the Division of Motor Vehicles, and the State Chief Information Officer are participating CJIN state agencies. Local representation includes Police Chiefs, Sheriffs, County Commissioners, County Information System Directors, North Carolina Chapter of Public Communications Officials International, Court Clerks of Superior Court, Judges, District Attorneys, general public appointments by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and President Pro Tempore of the Senate, and the North Carolina Local Government Information System Association (NCLGISA).

Appendix B

CJIN Governing Board

CJIN Governing Board

Section 23.3 of Chapter 18 of the Session Laws of the 1996 Second Extra Session established the Criminal Justice Information Network Governing Board within the Department of Justice (DOJ) for administrative and budgetary purposes. Section 17.1.(a) of the Session Law 2003-284 House Bill 397 transferred CJIN to the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety (DCC&PS). The CJIN Governing Board is established within the DCC&PS for organizational and budgetary purposes only and the Board exercises all of its statutory power independent of control by the DCC&PS.

CJIN Governing Board Membership

There are twenty-one legislatively defined members on the Board. The CJIN Executive Director serves as an advisory member to the Board. There is also an ex-officio advisory member that represents the local city and county Information System (IS) directors.

At the October 13, 2005 Board meeting, Mr. Robert Brinson, Department of Correction Chief Information Officer, was re-elected as the CJIN Chair and Mr. Richard Little, Deputy Chief Information Officer, Administrative Office of the Courts, was elected as Vice-Chair. Per legislation, the CJIN Chair and Vice-Chair serve a one-year term. CJIN has two full-time positions, an Executive Director and an Administrative Assistant. The Administrative Assistant left CJIN after a short tenure in late 2005. In January, 2006, the long-time Executive Director, Ms. Carol Morin, resigned to accept a position elsewhere in State government. At present, the Executive Director position has been posted. As soon as that position is filled, we will post and hire the Administrative Assistant. All CJIN agencies contribute their resources in an in-kind, ad-hoc fashion.

The Board has met twice thus far in 2006. The CJIN Chair and the CJIN Vice-Chair will address any issues/concerns and then execute an appropriate action plan for those items that need attention between meetings, pending the replacement of the Executive Director.

The CJIN Web site has the basics - meeting minutes, reports to the General Assembly, Board membership, and other relevant CJIN project materials. A CJIN email address is available for questions on CJIN operations.

CJIN Governing Board Financials

Since its inception, the CJIN Board has operated on two, non-recurring appropriations of \$100,000 each. The first funded Board operations from 1996 until 2004. The second \$100,000 SFY 2003-2004 appropriation has funded the grant match money, training, rent and initial office equipment for the Administrative Assistant position. The current balance is \$81,427.30 as of March 17, 2006 and then \$606.34 in encumbrances..

CJIN Governing Board

Appointed By	Description	Current Member
Governor	Employee of Department of Crime Control & Public Safety	Woody Sandy, Major, North Carolina Highway Patrol
Governor	Director or employee of State Correction Agency	Robert Brinson, Chief Information Officer, Dept. of Correction
Governor	Representative recommended by the Association of Chiefs of Police	Glen Allen, Chief, Henderson P.D.
Governor	Employee of Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Larry Dix, Assistant Secretary
Governor	Employee of Division of Motor Vehicles	George Tatum, Commissioner
General Assembly	Representative of general public, recommended by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate	vacant
General Assembly	Representative of general public, recommended by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate	Doug Logan, Emergency Management Coordinator, Granville County
General Assembly	Individual who is member of or working directly for the governing board of a NC municipality and recommended by President Pro Tempore of the Senate	Bill Stice, Technology Services Director, Town of Cary
General Assembly	Representative of the general public, recommended by the Speaker of the House of Representatives	Jane Gray, District Court Judge, District 10
General Assembly	Representative of the general public, recommended by the Speaker of the House of Representatives	James Godfrey
General Assembly	Individual who is a working member of or working directly for the governing board of a NC county, recommended by the Speaker of the House of Representatives	Leslie Stanfield, New Hanover County Information Technology Director
Attorney General	Employee of the Attorney General	Jerry Ratley, Assistant Director, State Bureau of Investigation
Attorney General	Representative recommended by the Sheriffs' Association	Tommy W. Allen, Sheriff, Anson County
Chief Justice, Supreme Court	Director or employee of the Administrative Office of the Courts	Richard Little, Deputy Chief Information Officer, AOC Technology Division
Chief Justice, Supreme Court	Clerk of the Superior Court	Thomas Payne, Beaufort County
Chief Justice, Supreme Court	Judge, trial court of the General Court of Justice	Henry "Chip" Hight, Jr., District 9
Chief Justice, Supreme Court	Judge, trial court of the General Court of Justice	vacant
Chief Justice, Supreme Court	District Attorney	Rex Gore, District 13
Chief Justice, Supreme Court	Magistrate	Larry Ware, Cleveland County
State Chief Information Officer	Appointment by the State Chief Information Officer	Bill Willis, Deputy State Chief Information Officer
NC Chapter of Public Communications Officials International, President	Active member of the NC Chapter of Public Communications Officials International	Richard NiFong, City of High Point, Director of Communication and Information Services

CJIN Executive Director
March 2006

Appendix C

CJIN Funding Summary

CJIN Funding Summary

This section is intended to provide a summary of CJIN funding by initiative. Active CJIN initiatives provide a detailed breakdown of financial information in the Appendix Section of this report.

CJIN FUNDING SOURCES - DEVELOPMENT	STATE	FEDERAL	UNFUNDED FOR SFY 06-07 (PROJECTED)	ESTIMATE TO COMPLETE
CJIN Feasibility Study (1995). Please note that this figure does not include the overhead costs and salaries for project staff.	\$ 769,000	\$ 0	N/A	N/A
CJIN Governing Board	\$ 200,000	\$ 15,000	N/A	N/A
CJIN – Mobile Data Network (CJIN-MDN)	\$ 7,932,800	\$ 6,257,805	N/A	N/A
Voice Interoperability Plan for Emergency Responders – VIPER	\$ 8,500,000	\$ 67,564,420	\$ 45,248,000	\$ 122,025,500
Courtroom Automation – CourtFlow	\$ 531,340	\$ 0	N/A	N/A
Statewide Magistrate System	\$ 6,201,227	\$ 6,896,702	N/A	N/A
Automated Warrant Repository System (NCAWARE)	\$ 500,000	\$ 3,460,992	\$ 1,664,645	\$ 4,459,601
NC Juvenile Online Information Network (NC-JOIN) – First Generation	\$ 1,756,388	\$ 1,602,383	\$ 380,000	\$ 2,202,233
J-NET	\$ 2,515,626	\$ 10,003,233	N/A	N/A
CJIN Data Sharing Standards	\$ 300,000	\$ 591,480	TBD (1)	TBD (1)
CJIN Network Security	\$ 0	\$ 3,500,000	TBD (2)	TBD (2)
eCITATION®	\$ 0	\$ 2,698,030	N/A	0
CJIN Planning Study (2002)	\$ 80,100	\$ 1,043,802	N/A	N/A
Statewide Computerized History (CCH) Repository	\$ 295,523	\$ 886,569	TBD	TBD
Statewide Automated Fingerprint Identification System (SAFIS)	\$ 1,450,000	\$ 8,690,636	\$ 10,623,210	\$ 21,960,810
X-FILES	\$ 0	\$ 523,520	TBD	TBD
End User Technology	\$ 0	\$ 5,000,000	(3)	(3)
TOTAL	\$ 31,032,004	\$ 118,734,572	\$ 57,915,855	\$ 150,648,144

NOTES:

These projects funding figures reflect infrastructure, not end user costs. A breakdown of individual years where funding was received is reflected in the project templates.

(1) Based on Gartner Group’s recommendations; (2) Based on Gartner Group’s refreshed network security vision; (3) Varies by individual project.

CJIN Funding Summary

CJIN FUNDING SOURCES – OPERATIONS (RECURRING COSTS)	IN SFY 05-06 BUDGET	IN SFY 06-07 BUDGET	UNFUNDED FOR SFY 06-07 (PROJECTED)
CJIN – Mobile Data Network (CJIN-MDN)	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 152,063 (1)
Voice Interoperability Plan for Emergency Responders – VIPER	\$ 51,087	\$ 0	\$ 7,754,669
NC Juvenile Online Information Network (NC-JOIN) – First Generation	\$ 539,438	\$ 403,975	\$ 0
eCITATION®	\$ 0	\$ 231,308	\$ 0
Statewide Automated Fingerprint Identification System (SAFIS)	\$ 120,000	\$ 1,375,000 (2)	\$ 1,894,120
TOTAL	\$ 710,525	\$ 2,010,283	\$ 9,800,852

NOTES: These projects funding figures reflect infrastructure, not end user costs. A breakdown of individual years where funding was received is reflected in the project templates.

(1) Based on CJIN-MDN 24x7 support operations (3 Mobile Data Technicians)

(2) OSBM SAFIS Reserve, to be funded by agency savings in SFY 05-06, and carried forward.

CJIN Funding Summary

Other CJIN Funding Notes

Since CJIN's inception, the Governor's Crime Commission (GCC) has been instrumental in aligning its objectives, particularly in the area of technology, to CJIN initiatives. This alignment resulted in grant funds providing significant help in meeting CJIN initiatives. CJIN projects receiving funds included Mobile Data Computers, Live Scan Devices, Incident Based Crime Reporting Systems, Geographical Information Systems, 800 MHz radios, and Cybercrime projects. In recent years, overall funding available to the GCC has decreased significantly, limiting the GCC's ability to provide continuing support or help initiate large new CJIN efforts.

Federal earmarks and direct grants also provided significant funding for some of the early CJIN successes. That approach has also become increasingly more difficult recently. It is particularly difficult with projects that involve refreshing technology, where part of the original justification was that federal funding would provide "seed money" to establish the capability, but the business improvements allowed by the technology would be so compelling that second round, or refresh, funding would be available from State and local resources.

The Governor's Highway Safety Program (GHSP) has provided funding for the administration of a highway safety program designed to reduce traffic crashes and the resulting deaths, injuries and property damage. GHSP funding has gone to the eCITATION® pilot program, the eCrash project, and mobile data terminals in law enforcement vehicles.

The Department of Homeland Security Grant Program has provided important funding for VIPER. Cooperative agreements between local and state government has been a critical success factor in making this funding source work.

Although we focus on projects, continuing appropriations state agencies for their infrastructure and maintenance of key applications, as well as local funding of their infrastructure and operations, provides the foundation that many of the CJIN projects require for success. That continuing funding, whether state or local, is not fully captured in the CJIN funding charts presented in this report.

Appendix D

Voice Interoperability Plan for Emergency Responders - VIPER

Voice Interoperability Plan for Emergency Responders (VIPER)

Description

In the Criminal Justice Information Network (CJIN) Study Final Report, dated April 7, 1995, Price Waterhouse LLP recommended that CJIN establish standards for and implement a mobile voice and data communications network that would allow all North Carolina law enforcement and public safety agencies to communicate with each other, regardless of location. While our CJIN Mobile Data Network (CJIN-MDN) solution is fully deployed across the State, VIPER, formerly known as the CJIN Voice Trunked Network (CJIN-VTN) initiative, has struggled over the years. Although it is a high priority for CJIN, VIPER has the greatest projected cost and is the biggest project under development.

A revalidation study completed by Gartner Group in November, 2002 reconfirmed our strategy to deploy an 800 MHz solution. This strategy supports the existing local 800 MHz investments. Both the 1995 CJIN Governing Board study and the re-validation study in 2002 recognized that a statewide voice radio communications system should be constructed using the 800 MHz frequency spectrum. This is due to the availability of 800 MHz frequencies for public safety, the widespread use of 800 MHz by most of North Carolina's major metropolitan areas, and the commencement of 800 MHz system development by the State Highway Patrol in 1999. The State Highway Patrol (SHP) currently operates a Motorola SmartZone 800 MHz system with over forty remote voice radio transmitter sites. The VIPER strategic solution will expand on the existing SHP system.

Benefits

Prior to the organization of CJIN, there was no unified comprehensive communications plan that afforded users access to interagency communications. VIPER will provide the ability to communicate interagency, thus enhancing officer safety and allowing our public safety community to better serve the citizens of North Carolina.

Project Status

The VIPER project plan includes a two-pronged approach: a short-term tactical phase and a strategic long-term statewide 800 MHz solution. The tactical approach, a short-term solution for emergency communications with portable/mobile assets, was completed in July 2005. A detailed project plan for the strategic phase, a statewide 800 MHz trunked radio system for all emergency responders and setting up mutual aid talk groups, was completed in August 2004. Phases one and two are currently under development. Funding for the deployment of VIPER to date totals slightly over \$76m including an \$8m Legislative appropriation for 2005-06. A VIPER Legislative report was submitted on December 1, 2004 per the 2004 Legislative Session House Bill 1414 Part XVII, Section 18.4.

Lead State Agency Responsible for Project

Department of Crime Control and Public Safety/State Highway Patrol (DCC&PS/SHP)

Voice Interoperability Plan for Emergency Responders (VIPER)

FUNDING SOURCES – DEVELOPMENT (INFRASTRUCTURE)							
	SFY 99-00	SFY 00-01	SFY 01-02	SFY 02-03	SFY 03-04	SFY 04-05	SFY 05-06
State Appropriations to CJIN (SHP –VIPER)	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 500,000	\$ 8,000,000
Federal Grants to CJIN	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Federal Grants to DCC&PS / SHP	\$ 164,000	\$ 0	\$ 698,460	\$ 0	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 0	\$ 0
DCC&PS / SHP Federal Asset Forfeiture Funds	\$ 1,140,000	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
DCC&PS / SHP Federal Hazard Mitigation Funds	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 690,000	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
NC Homeland Security Appropriations	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 3,200,000	\$32,992,460	\$26,179,500
Subtotal	\$ 1,304,000	\$ 0	\$ 698,460	\$ 1,690,000	\$ 4,700,000	\$33,492,460	\$34,179,500
Total							\$76,064,420

FUNDING SOURCES – DEVELOPMENT (INFRASTRUCTURE)				
	SFY 05-06	SFY 06-07	SFY 07-08	SFY 08-09
Unfunded	\$ 13,635,500	\$ 45,248,000	\$ 31,175,000	\$ 31,967,000
Total				\$122,025,500

FUNDING SOURCES – OPERATIONS RECURRING COSTS	
	SFY 05-06
State Appropriations to CJIN (SHP Personnel)	\$ 51,087
Total	\$51,087

FUNDING SOURCES – OPERATIONS RECURRING COSTS					
	SFY 05-06 (First Year)	SFY 06-07 (Second Year)	SFY 07-08 (Third Year)	SFY 08-09 (Fourth Year)	SFY 09-10 (Fifth Year)
Unfunded	\$6,093,828	\$7,754,669	\$9,794,809	\$11,461,389	\$11,461,389
Subtotal	\$6,093,828	\$7,754,669	\$9,794,809	\$11,461,389	\$11,461,389

Voice Interoperability Plan for Emergency Responders (VIPER)

Agencies Currently Accessing VIPER

U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration
U.S. Marshal's Service
Wake County/City of Raleigh Fire Department
Wake County Dept. of Public Safety
Wake County Sheriff's Office Judicial Division

State Agency Partners:

Alcohol Law Enforcement
Butner Public Safety
Dept. of Correction's Division of Adult Probation & Parole
Dept. of Environmental Health & Natural Resources
Division of Motor Vehicle Enforcement
Regional Transit System (Operated by Triangle Transit Authority)
State Capitol Police
State Highway Patrol
State of North Carolina – Johnston County Site
State of North Carolina - Wilson County Site
University of North Carolina Public TV

Local Agencies Partnering with VIPER:

Alamance County	Cherokee County	Cleveland County	Gaston County	Lincoln County	Stanly County
Bertie County	Chowan County	Craven County	Granville County	Orange County	Surry County
Bladen County	City of Asheville	Cumberland County	Halifax County	Pasquotank County	Town of Mooresville
Brunswick County	City of Chapel Hill	Dare County	Harnett County	Pender County	Tyrell County
Camden County	City of Kinston	Davie County	Hyde County	Pitt County	Vance County
Carteret County	City of New Bern	Duplin County	Lee County	Rockingham County	Wake County
Catawba County	City of Raleigh	Edgecombe County	Lenoir County	Sampson County	Wilkes County

Voice Interoperability Plan for Emergency Responders (VIPER)



Interoperability Plan for Emergency Responders

A CJIN Module



Voice Interoperability Plan for Emergency Responders (VIPER)

VIPER Frequently Asked Questions

There have been several questions asked and concerns expressed about using 800 MHz as our radio frequencies for the VIPER network, and about the VIPER Network in general. Listed below are some of the most common.

Will 800 MHz work in the mountain?

800 MHz radios have been proven to work in mountainous areas across the United States, and in fact the current CJIN mobile data network is operating on 800 MHz frequencies. The states of Utah, Colorado, West Virginia and Pennsylvania are using 800 MHz radios for their radio systems.

Is this radio network simply a new radio system for the State Highway Patrol?

The State Highway Patrol was identified by the Legislative CJIN Report to be the managing agency of the 800 MHz statewide voice and the statewide data system. The Secretary of Crime Control and Public Safety through the Division of the State Highway Patrol is statutorily required to maintain a statewide radio system. The State Highway Patrol, as with the Mobile Data Network, will be a small user in comparison to the number of local users on the network.

Will the cost of construction be expensive?

As with all new technologies, there is an expense to implement and maintain this new statewide network. However, when compared to modern radio systems installed in the states of Michigan, Pennsylvania and Ohio our estimates for North Carolina are not unreasonable. It should be noted that the state of New York has recently received a bid for a statewide radio system that is estimated to cost one billion dollars.

Voice Interoperability Plan for Emergency Responders (VIPER)

Will there be voice and text pager capabilities with VIPER?

No. Unfortunately, the technology used for 800 MHz trunked radio systems does not allow for a paging solution. Agencies requiring paging will have to continue to support their existing paging system. However, where available, tower space will be offered to VIPER participants on State Highway Patrol owned towers for local agency paging antennas.

What about satellite communications?

Satellite technology does have one advantage over typical trunked radio systems in that it is not terrestrial based. This essentially means that a satellite based communications system would be relatively free from harm as related to most natural or manmade disasters. However, the primary drawback to satellite based systems is that in order to function, the subscriber handset or radio unit must be in constant view of the sky. This would eliminate operation inside buildings or in areas of dense foliage or during heavy rainfall or intense cloud cover. Satellite communications often don't work well in "urban canyons" (in streets and alleyways between tall buildings) because there is no line of sight to the satellites on the horizon. All of these detractions far outweigh the benefit of the system being somewhat impervious to being dependant on easily damaged infrastructure on earth. Satellite systems also suffer from lengthy delays as the conversation is routed up into the sky many hundreds of miles and back down again to the receiving radio or handset. Furthermore, satellite based technology will have to be refreshed as the orbit of the satellite can only be sustained for a finite number of years. However, satellite communications would be a viable option in areas where terrestrial infrastructure would be too costly to serve the population; such as the desert southwest of the US or the Middle East.

Do I have to buy a certain brand of radio to operate on the VIPER network?

No. VIPER is the expansion of an existing Motorola radio system owned by the State, so obviously Motorola radios will work on the network. We have demonstrated the successful operation of EF Johnson radios on the VIPER network. So if a user prefers to use radios other than Motorola, they have the option of using EF Johnson radios.

Will there be a cost to use the VIPER network?

The success of VIPER depends on our partnerships with state and local agencies, and the sharing of existing resources which may range from property to build the towers on to re-use of existing towers. These in-kind contributions will help keep the overall cost of construction lower than if we had to buy property and build new towers where state owned towers are not

Voice Interoperability Plan for Emergency Responders (VIPER)

available. It was those partnerships that allowed the state to build the statewide mobile data network for less than \$20m as compared to the estimate in 1993 of more than \$100m for the state to build the infrastructure. Our goal is not to ask the locals for free use of their land and/or towers and then require them to pay to use the system. We don't want to find ourselves in a situation where all our partners demand that we pay them for their resources so they can pay a users' fee. Additionally, there are many rural area departments that would not be able to pay a user fee and therefore would not be able to participate in VIPER at all.

Will local agencies continue to dispatch their own personnel or will that be taken over by the Highway Patrol?

Local agencies will continue to dispatch and control their personnel as they do today. However, they will need to incorporate 800 MHz radios into their dispatch center consoles so they can communicate with their personnel.

Is this project being awarded to a single vendor?

This is an expensive project and there will be large amounts of funds spent. However, with the Patrol acting as prime contractor, there is not a single vendor profiting from the total project funds. There are many products that will be purchased from different vendors who will be required to compete in the competitive bid process and many pieces purchased of the State's standing convenience contracts. However, there may be circumstances such as product integration with existing infrastructure and compatibility where a single or fewer vendors may be selected, but those vendors will not profit from other infrastructure equipment. These products include, but are not limited to, equipment buildings, towers and tower work, generators, microwave equipment, intellirepeaters and network routers.

Can VIPER use cell towers?

Most cell towers are not high enough to get the desired coverage for the each site. However, in cases where cellular companies have erected tall towers we will take them into consideration if offered access. In an effort to keep the annual recurring operating cost at a minimum, we seek tower space that does not require us to pay monthly lease fees.

Wouldn't the Tactical Solution be sufficient?

No. Unfortunately the Tactical solution is a temporary measure that should only be used during emergencies. The Tactical Solution will connect existing radio systems together to allow agencies to talk with one another. It does not increase radio

Voice Interoperability Plan for Emergency Responders (VIPER)

capacity, but rather increases radio traffic on existing channels. A comparison is much like the old party-line phone system where there were many users trying to use a single phone line or channel. The Tactical solution is a measure to provide basic interoperable communications until the Strategic Solution is constructed.

Will local agencies be mandated to use VIPER?

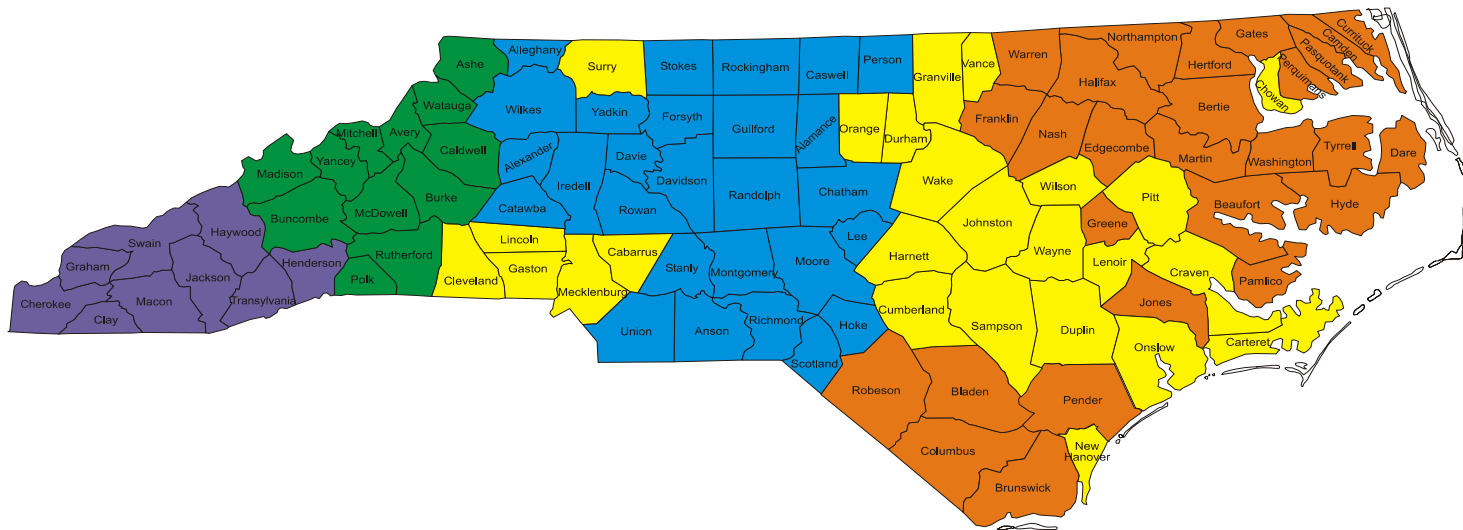
No, there are no mandates to participate in VIPER. The VIPER project is an effort to assist in the efficiency and effectiveness of state and local public safety agencies by using a common interoperable communications system. Optimally it would be more effective if all agencies were on VIPER, however we realize that some agencies have recently invested in their own systems and have not realized a return on that investment. We also understand that there are agencies that have no desire to be a part of VIPER at all.

Will VIPER radios cost \$5000 each?

Like almost all technology products, radio prices vary depending upon the number and cost of options purchased regardless of the radio system they will be used on. Radios used to access VIPER can vary in price from \$1500 to \$4000.



VIPER Year 4



- Year Four
- Year Three
- Year Two
- Year One
- Year Zero

Appendix E

North Carolina Automated Warrant Repository (NCAWARE)

NC Automated Warrant Repository (NCAWARE)

Description

NCAWARE will provide an automated statewide warrant repository to maintain and track criminal processes and offender information. All NC court officials and law enforcement agencies will have access to NCAWARE. NCAWARE will be initially populated by data from both the existing Magistrate system and the Automated Criminal Information System (ACIS).

Part of this project will move the Magistrate System from a client-server platform to a browser-based environment. This will result in compliance with the new Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) technical architecture as well as providing a common presentation to magistrates and law enforcement users. NCAWARE will be one of many modules that together make up the AOC's modernized Court Information System (CIS).

Benefits

NCAWARE will provide real time access to a statewide warrant repository that will be widely accessible to all North Carolina court officials and law enforcement officers. In addition, there is the ability to print and serve outstanding processes from any county in the State. NCAWARE also reduces risks to personal safety for court officials, public safety officers, and law enforcement personnel by equipping them with information about offenders in a timely manner.

Project Status

The following phases are complete: Planning, Analysis, Conceptual Design, External Design, and Detailed Design phases. Construction is 73% complete; Interface Development is 62% complete; Data Conversion is 51% complete, and the Testing is 58% complete. County-by-county implementation is targeted to begin 2Q2007.

Description of Data

Case level, warrants for arrest, magistrate orders, criminal summons, order for arrest, fugitive orders/warrants, release orders, appearance bonds, involuntary commitment, direct criminal contempt.

Description of Users

Magistrates, county clerks, law enforcement officers (local, state and federal), judges, Department of Justice, State Bureau of Investigation, Division of Criminal Information and Identification Section, and Department of Correction.

Lead State Agency Responsible for Project

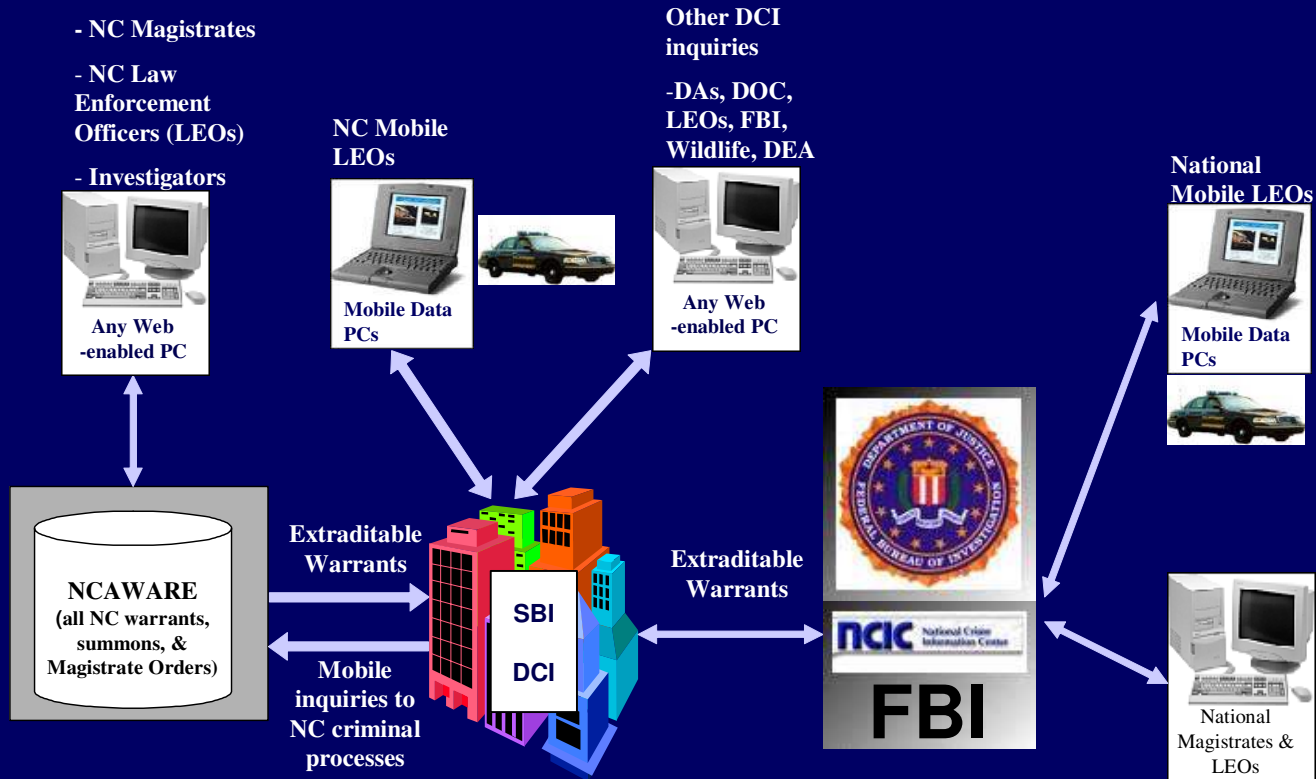
Administrative Office of the Courts

FUNDING SOURCES – DEVELOPMENT							
	SFY 00-01	SFY 01-02	SFY 02-03	SFY 03-04	SFY 04-05	SFY 05-06	SFY 06-07
State Appropriations	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 500,000	\$ 0	\$ 0
Federal Grants	\$ 487,620	\$ 240,000	\$ 801,924	\$1,185,793	\$ 424,996	\$ 320,659	\$ 0
AOC Internal Monies (Grant Match Money)	\$ 54,180	\$ 26,667	\$ 133,308	\$ 247,932	\$ 47,222	\$ 0	\$ 0
Subtotal	\$ 541,800	\$ 266,667	\$ 935,232	\$1,433,725	\$ 972,218	\$ 320,659	\$ 0
Total							\$4,470,301
Unfunded						\$ 1,343,986	\$3,089,741

NC Automated Warrant Repository (NCAWARE)

NORTH CAROLINA WARRANT REPOSITORY (NCAWARE)

Vision for Sharing NCAWARE Information



ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS

Appendix F

Statewide Automated Fingerprinting Identification System (SAFIS)

Statewide Automated Fingerprinting Identification System (SAFIS)

Description

The CJIN Study Final Report, dated April 1995, stated that it takes too long to positively identify a person and recommended that the State implement a Live Scan digitized fingerprint system and Statewide Automated Fingerprint Identification System (SAFIS) technology to positively identify a person within two hours of arrest. SAFIS is now operational in 80 counties, representing 85% of the State's population.

Benefits

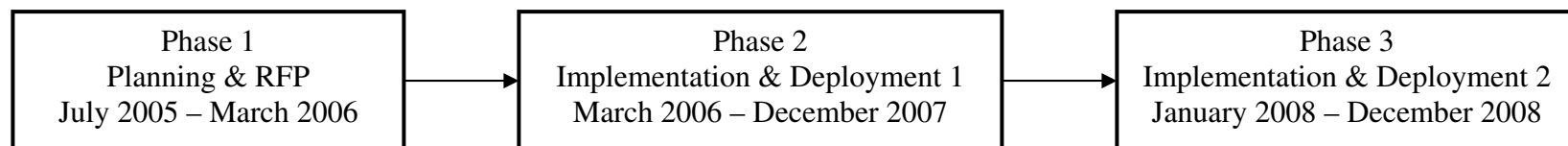
SAFIS allows data to be transferred and examined within acceptable time frames. In most instances, an agency submitting an electronic Live Scan fingerprint card through the SAFIS network will know in less than four hours if an individual has a previous criminal record on file at the state level and/or at the FBI.

SAFIS is a critical step towards a comprehensive integrated criminal history record because arrest data, along with descriptive data, is automatically added to the Computerized Criminal History files (CCH) minutes after the record is processed through the SBI's Criminal Information and Identification Section. SAFIS provides positive identification that will allow for better decisions about the individuals being processed and could result in saving lives.

Description of Data

The primary data within SAFIS is fingerprint image data along with the descriptive and arrest data associated with an individual.

Illustration A – SAFIS Replacement Plan



Project Status

The currently deployed SAFIS infrastructure and a large percentage of the Live Scan devices are beyond their life expectancy. The primary SAFIS and Live Scan vendor has stated that repair and replacement parts cannot be guaranteed after December 31, 2007, due to the age of their equipment. On November 1, 2005, the North Carolina Department of Justice delivered to the Subcommittee for Justice and Public Safety of the Joint Legislative Commission on Governmental Operations (GovOps) a joint status report from the Dept. of Justice and the CJIN Governing Board outlining a three phase SAFIS replacement plan. See Illustration A below. As a part of Phase 1 of the SAFIS project, a request for proposal was posted in January 2006 seeking vendor solutions to the SAFIS Replacement Project. In March of 2006, the Dept. of Justice will present to GovOps a report recommending a vendor and project solution for the SAFIS Replacement Project.

Lead State Agency Responsible for Project

Department of Justice, State Bureau of Investigation

Other State Agencies and Local/Federal Partners

North Carolina local law enforcement, the North Carolina Department of Correction and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Description of Users

State, local, and federal law enforcement agencies.

SAFIS Replacement Project Purchase Options:

1. Cash Purchase Option*

A state appropriation of \$11.02 million would be required for Fiscal Year 2006-07 and an additional appropriation of \$11.3 million for Fiscal Year 2007-08 to address immediate SAFIS replacement needs through a cash purchase option. Under the cash purchase option, SAFIS equipment replacement costs could reach \$31.8 million over the next six years. The table below provides a three year projection of funding, based on cash purchase.

	State Funded Expenditures	FY0506	FY0607	FY0708
1	State Equipment Costs (SBI, DOC, Mecklenburg County)		\$9,759,210	\$3,057,600
2	Local SAFIS Replacement Program		\$864,000	\$8,280,000
3	Operating Costs	\$120,000	\$3,269,120	\$1,429,098
4	Total State Expenditures	\$120,000	\$13,892,330	\$12,766,698
	Recommended State Revenue Sources			
1	Office of State Budget Management SAFIS Reserve	\$1,495,000	\$-	\$-
2	SAFIS Replacement Fund	\$-	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000
3	Prior Year Carry Forward	\$-	\$1,375,000	\$-
4	Subtotal Annual Revenue Collections	\$1,495,000	\$2,875,000	\$1,500,000
	Remaining Balance/State Appropriation Recommendation	\$-	\$11,017,330	\$11,266,698
5	Year End Balance for Carry Forward	(\$1,375,000)	\$-	\$-

2. Lease Purchase Option*

A state appropriation of \$3.4 million would be required for Fiscal Year 2006-07 and an additional appropriation of \$11.05 million for Fiscal Year 2007-08 to address immediate SAFIS replacement needs through a lease purchase option. These amounts include General Assembly authorization of a SAFIS Replacement Fund, which allows DOJ to reserve and set aside year end reversions for SAFIS needs. Under the lease purchase option, SAFIS equipment replacement costs could reach \$33.3 million over the next six years. The table below provides a three year detailed projection of funding based on lease purchase.





	State Funded Expenditures	FY0506	FY0607	FY0708
1	State Equipment Lease Costs (SBI, DOC, Mecklenburg County)		\$2,166,824	\$2,845,699
2	Local SAFIS Replacement Program	\$-	\$864,000	\$8,280,000
3	Operating Costs	\$120,000	\$3,269,120	\$1,429,098
4	Total State Expenditures	\$120,000	\$6,299,944	\$12,554,797
	Recommended State Revenue Sources			
1	Office of State Budget Management SAFIS Reserve	\$1,495,000	\$-	\$-
2	SAFIS Replacement Fund	\$-	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000
3	Prior Year Carry Forward	\$-	\$1,375,000	\$-
4	Subtotal Annual Revenue Collections	\$1,495,000	\$2,875,000	\$1,500,000
	Remaining Balance/State Appropriation Recommendation	\$-	\$3,424,944	\$11,054,797
5	Year End Balance for Carry Forward	(\$1,375,000)	\$-	\$-

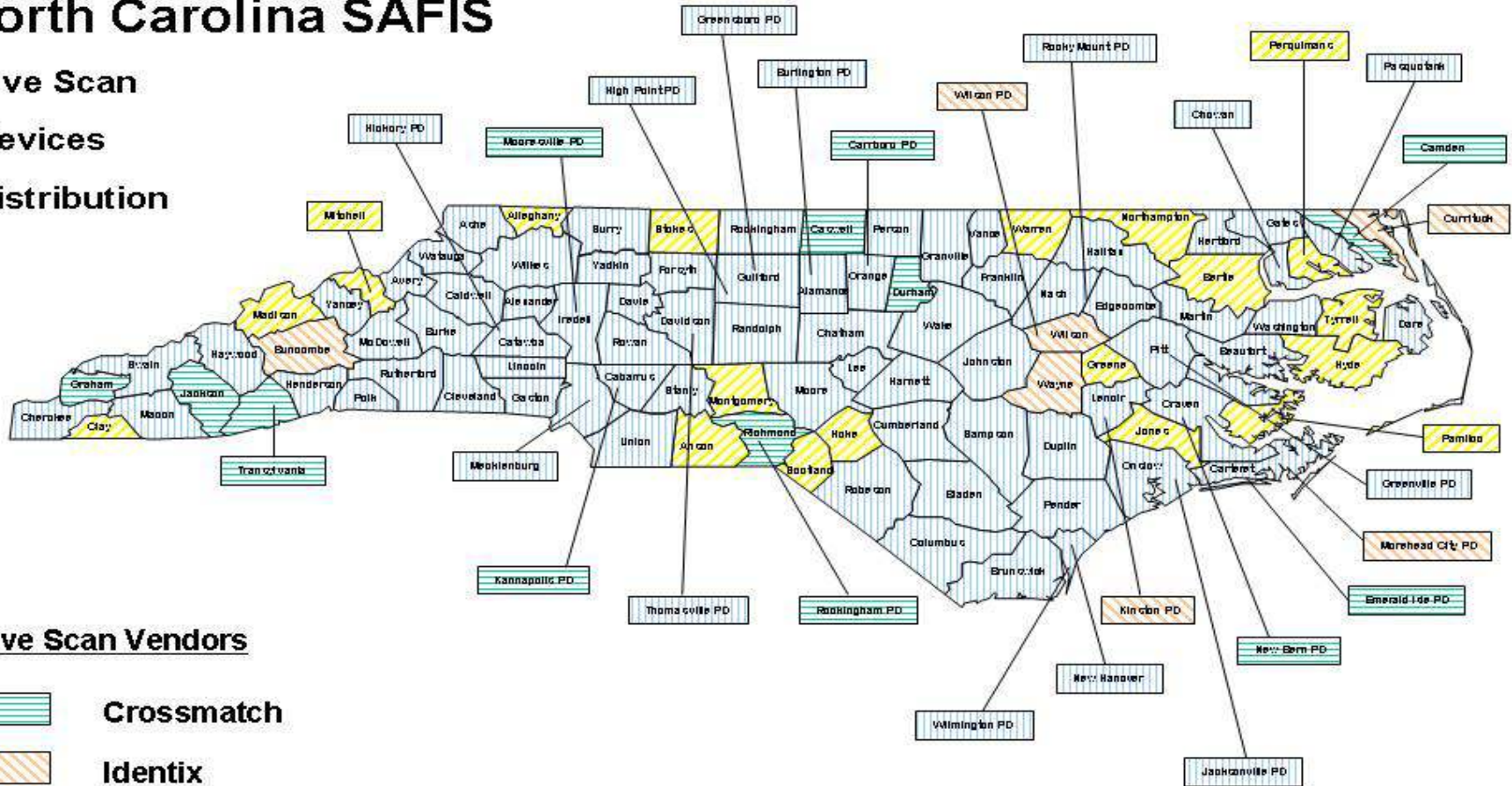
Above tables include costs which are based on current vendor estimates for the replacement of SAFIS hardware, software and the associated operating costs.

North Carolina SAFIS

Live Scan Devices Distribution

Live Scan Vendors

-  Crossmatch
-  Identix
-  Printrak
-  No Interface



Total Live Scan Devices - 142
82 Out Of 100 North Carolina Counties

State Bureau Of Investigation October 1, 2005

Appendix G

CJIN Mobile Data Network (CJIN-MDN)

Criminal Justice Information Network Mobile Data Network (CJIN-MDN)

Description

Public safety agencies across North Carolina depend on their communication systems as a “life line” for support and individual officer safety. Incompatible radio and data communications equipment inhibits interagency communications in routine and emergency situations. The CJIN - Mobile Data Network (CJIN-MDN) project is focused on expanding the “backbone” of a statewide, shared, public safety mobile data network consistent with the goals and objectives of the North Carolina Criminal Justice Information Network.

Benefits

The CJIN-MDN makes available mobile data service to all public safety agencies in North Carolina including federal, state and local agencies. This service allows smaller departments with limited financial resources to have the same high tech assets to fight crime and provide officer safety as the larger departments have.

Project Status

CJIN-MDN was a five-phase project that began in 1996 and concluded in 2002. Phase V completed coverage for the State’s approximate 48,000 square miles. Over the next few years, the focus of CJIN-MDN will be on optimizing coverage, replacing aging base stations, exploring and evaluating new applications, and supporting and maintaining CJIN-MDN deployed infrastructure. Additionally, we will be exploring the next generation of wireless data service for public safety.

Description of Data

Vehicle registration (car and boat), driver’s license, state & national wanted persons, securities (could be stolen traveler checks), stolen articles (TV, VCR, etc.), stolen guns, concealed carry permits, missing persons, domestic violence orders, sexual offender registration violations, and messaging. Agencies with Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) and Records Management Systems (RMS) have the ability to send reports and dispatch cars via the network. Users performing general inquiries on drivers and registration enjoy a twelve second response time.

Lead State Agency Responsible for Project

Department of Crime Control and Public Safety (DCC&PS), State Highway Patrol (SHP)

FUNDING SOURCES – DEVELOPMENT *							
	SFY 96-97	SFY 97-98	SFY 98-99	SFY 99-00	SFY 00-01	SFY 01-02	SFY 02-03
State Appropriations	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 2,406,000	\$ 2,406,000	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 547,800	\$ 573,000
Federal Grants	\$ 500,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 240,000	\$ 106,370	\$ 1,911,435	\$ 0
Subtotal	\$ 2,500,000	\$ 2,906,000	\$ 5,406,000	\$ 240,000	\$ 106,370	\$ 2,459,235	\$ 573,000
Total							\$14,190,605

*Cost is for CJIN infrastructure only and is not representative of Mobile Data Computers

Criminal Justice Information Network Mobile Data Network (CJIN-MDN)

FUNDING SOURCES – RECURRING COSTS (Three Mobile Data Technicians Only)						
	SFY 00-01	SFY 01-02	SFY 02-03	SFY 03-04	SFY 04-05	SFY 05-06
State Appropriations	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Federal Grants	\$ 132,961	\$ 139,294	\$ 80,143	\$ 158,513	\$ 157,320	\$ 0
DCC&PS/SHP Internal Budget for Grant Match	\$ 26,592	\$ 27,859	\$ 16,029	\$ 31,703	\$ 31,464	\$ 0
Unfunded Future Needs	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 152,063*
Subtotal	\$ 132,961	\$ 139,294	\$ 80,143	\$ 158,513	\$ 157,320	\$ 152,063

*2005 GCC Grant Pre-Application

Note: As VIPER sites are brought online, we will co-locate MDN base stations which will enhance data coverage and allow us to transport the data back via microwave networking, eliminating the need for data circuits that have recurring costs to the State.

The network control technician positions mentioned as unfunded (grants) recurring cost in the MDN recurring cost table are being requested in the VIPER Recurring expansion request and will monitor both the VIPER voice network and the Mobile Data Network.

Criminal Justice Information Network Mobile Data Network (CJIN-MDN)

Note: EC = Emergency Communications, EMC = Electric Membership Corporation, EMS = Emergency Medical Services, FD = Fire Department, NCFS = NC Forestry Services, PD = Police Department, SO = Sheriff's Office

State Agency Partners:

NC Department of Justice
University of North Carolina Public TV

Local/Federal Partners:

Alexander County SO
Alleghany County
Alltel Communications Hyde County
Ashe County SO
Aulander Tank Bertie County
Avery County-NCFS
Balsam, Willets, Ochre Hill FD
Beaufort County
Beaufort County Water Department Phase V
Bertie County
Brunswick County Emergency Services
Burke County
Caldwell County SO
Cherokee County
Cherokee Indian Agencies
Chowan County SO
City of Asheville
City of Burlington PD
City of Concord
City of Eden
City of Goldsboro & Goldsboro PD
City of Greensboro
City of High Point
City of Kernersville
City of Mount Holly
City of New Bern
City of Oxford
City of Reidsville PD
City of Roxboro
City of Sanford PD
City of Shelby PD
City of Statesville

City of Tarboro
City of Thomasville
City of Yanceyville
Clay County
Clinton PD
Columbus County NCFS
County of Guilford
County of Mecklenburg
Currituck County
Dare County
Franklin County SO
Gaston County
Gates County
Davidson County SO
Durham City County EMS
Graham County SO
Haywood County
Henderson County
Hertford County SO
Hoke County
Johnston County
Jones County
Jones Onslow EMC
Kerr Lake Regional Water Treatment Plant
Lenoir County
Macon County
Madison County Site One and Two
McDowell County
Mitchell County
Moore County
NC Forest Resources
Northampton County SO

Oak Island PD
Pamlico County
Pasquotank County
Randolph County-NCFS
Robbins PD
Rutherford County
Scotland County
Stanly County
Stovall & Granville Co. EC
Surry County
Surry Telephone Membership
Swain County
Town of Beech Mountain
Town of Blowing Rock
Town of Tabor City
Town of Fair Bluff
Town of Hamlet
Town of Lilesville
Town of Raeford
Town of Southern Shores
Town of Topsail Beach
Transylvania County
Union County
Wake County
Wake Forest Univ.
Warren County SO
Watauga County
Wilkes County - Wilkesboro
Yadkin County
Yancey County

Criminal Justice Information Network Mobile Data Network (CJIN-MDN)

Description of Users

Note: ABC = Alcohol Beverage Commission, ALE = Alcohol Law Enforcement, DMV = Division of Motor Vehicles, PD = Police Department, SO = Sheriff's Office

Aberdeen PD	Cameron PD	Cumberland ABC
Ahoskie PD	Camp LeJeune	Cumberland SO
Albemarle PD	Campus-Dix Hospital	Currituck SO
ALE	Campus-ECU	Dare SO
Alexander SO	Campus-Guilford Tech	Davidson PD
Angier PD	Campus-UNCC	Davidson SO
Anson County	Campus-UNCG	Davie SO
Apex PD	Campus-UNCW	Denton PD
Archdale PD	Candor PD	Dobson PD
Asheboro PD	Carolina Beach PD	DOT - Fuel Tax
Asheville Metro PD	Carrboro PD	Drexel PD
Asheville PD	Carthage PD	Duck PD
Asheville Regional Airport Authority	Cary PD	Duke Univ. PD
Atlantic Beach PD	Caswell SO	Dunn PD
Aulander PD	Catawba Hospital	Duplin
Bailey PD	Catawba SO	Durham Co ABC
Beaufort PD	Chadbourn PD	Durham PD
Beaufort SO	Chapel Hill PD	Durham SO
Benson SO	Cherokee SO	East Spencer PD
Bethel PD	Cherryville PD	Edenton PD
Beulaville PD	China Grove PD	Edgecombe PD
Biltmore Forest PD	Chocowinity PD	Elizabeth City PD
Biscoe PD	Chowan SO	Elizabethtown PD
Black Mountain PD	Claremont PD	Elkin PD
Bladen SO	Clayton PD	Elon PD
Bladenboro PD	Cleveland PD	Eureka PD
Brevard PD	Cleveland SO	Fairmont PD
Boone PD	Clinton PD	Faison PD
Boonville PD	Columbus PD	Falls Lake
Buncombe County	Columbus SO	Fayetteville FD
Burgaw PD	Concord PD	Fayetteville PD
Burke SO	Conover PD	FBI Charlotte
Burlington PD	Conway PD	Fletcher PD
Burnsville PD	Cooleemee PD	Forest City PD
Butner Public Safety	Cornelius PD	Forestry
Cabarrus SO	Craven SO	Forsyth ABC
Caldwell SO	Creedmoor PD	Forsyth SO

Description of Users (continued)

Fort Bragg Prov. Marshal's Office
Foxfire PD
Franklin PD
Franklin County SO
Franklinton PD
Fuquay-Varina PD
Garysburg PD
Gaston PD
Gibsonville PD
Goldsboro PD
Graham PD
Graham SO
Granite Falls PD
Granite Quarry
Granville
Greene SO
Greensboro PD
Greenville PD
Grifton PD
Guilford EMS
Guilford SO
Hamlet PD
Harnett
Havelock PD
Haw River PD
Henderson
Henderson PD
Hendersonville PD
Hertsford SO
Hickory PD
High Point PD
Highlands PD
Hoke SO
Hope Mills PD
Hudson PD
Huntersville PD
Hyde County
Indian Beach
Iredell County
Jackson SO

Jacksonville PD
Jefferson PD
Jefferson PD
Johnston SO
Kannapolis PD
Kenansville PD
Kenly PD
Kernersville PD
Kill Devil Hills PD
King PD
Kings Mountain PD
Kinston PD
Kitty Hawk PD
Kure Beach PD
Lake Lure PD
Lake Royale PD
Landis PD
Laurinburg PD
Lee SO
Leland PD
Lenoir SO
Lexington PD
Liberty PD
Lillington PD
Lincoln SO
Lincolnton PD
Locust PD
Louisburg PD
Lumberton PD
Macon SO
Madison PD
Maiden PD
Manteo PD
Marion PD
Mars Hill PD
Marshal's Service, US
Marshville PD
Mathews PD
Maxton PD
Maysville PD
McDowell SO
Mecklenburg ABC

Mecklenburg SO
Middlesex PD
Mint Hill PD
Mitchell SO
Mocksville PD
Monroe PD
Montgomery SO
Montreat PD
Moore SO
Mooresville PD
Morehead PD
Morganton PD
Morrisville PD
Mt. Airy PD
Mt. Holly PD
Murfreesboro PD
N/Campus-Sch-Arts
Nags Head PD
Nash ABC
Nash SO
NC A&T PS
NC Marine Patrol
NC DMV Enforcement
NCSHP
NCSHP Motor Carrier's Enforcement
New Bern PD
New Hanover SO
Newton PD
North Topsail PD
Northampton SO
Northwest PD
Oakboro PD
Oak Island PD
Ocean Isle PD
Old Fort PD
Onslow SO
Orange County SO
Oxford PD
Parkton PD
Pasquotank SO
Pembroke PD

Description of Users (continued)

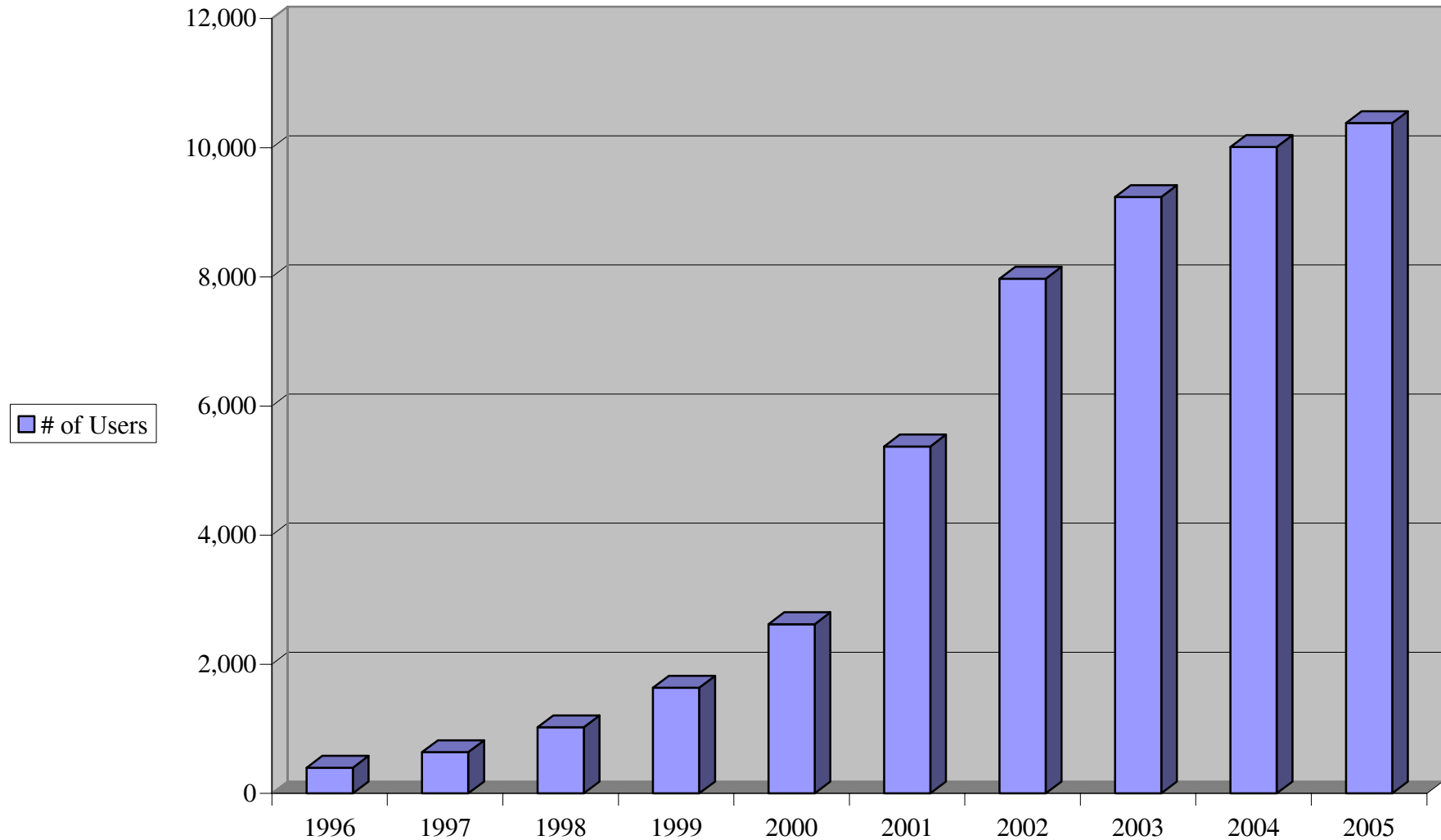
Pender SO
Person Co SO
Pikeville PD
Pine Bluff PD
Pine Knoll Shores PD
Pine Level PD
Pinebluff PD
Pinehurst PD
Pinetops PD
Pitt Comm. College
Pitt SO
Pittsboro PD
Plymouth PD
Polk SO
Princeton PD
Princeville PD
Raeford PD
Randleman PD
Randolph SO
Reidsville PD
Rich Square PD
Richland PD
Richmond SO
Riverbend PD
Roanoke Rapid PD
Robbins PD
Robeson SO
Rockingham PD
Rockingham SO
Rockwell PD
Rocky Mount PD
Roseboro PD
Rosehill PD
Rowan ABC
Rowan Comm. College
Rowan SO
Rowland PD
Roxboro PD

Rutherford SO
Rutherfordton PD
Salisbury PD
Saluda PD
Sampson SO
Sanford PD
SBI
Scotland
Seagrove PD
Selma PD
Seymour Johnson
Shelby PD
Siler City PD
Smithfield PD
Southern Pines PD
Southern Shores PD
Spencer PD
Smithfield PD
Southern Pines PD
Southern Shores PD
Spencer PD
Spindale
Spring Hope PD
Spring Lake PD
Stallings PD
Stanfield PD
Stanly SO
State Capitol PD
State Park
Statesville PD
Stem PD
Stovall PD
Sunset Beach PD
Surf City PD
Surry SO
Swansboro PD
Tabor City PD
Tarboro PD
Taylortown PD
Thomasville PD

Topsail Beach PD
Transylvania SO
Trent Woods PD
Troy PD
Tyrell SO
UNC-CH Public Safety
UNC-Pembroke PS
Union SO
US Forest
VA Hospital
Valdese PD
Vance SO
Vanceboro PD
Vass PD
Wagram PD
Wake Forest
Warsaw PD
Washington PD
Watauga SO
Waxhaw PD
Wayne
Waynesville PD
Weaverville PD
Western Carolina PD
Whispering Pines PD
White Lake PD
Williamston PD
Wilmington PD
Wilson PD
Wilson SO
Winfall PD
Wingate PD
Winterville PD
Woodfin PD
Woodland PD
Wrightsville Beach PD
Yadkin SO
Yadkinville PD
Yancey SO

Criminal Justice Information Network Mobile Data Network (CJIN-MDN)

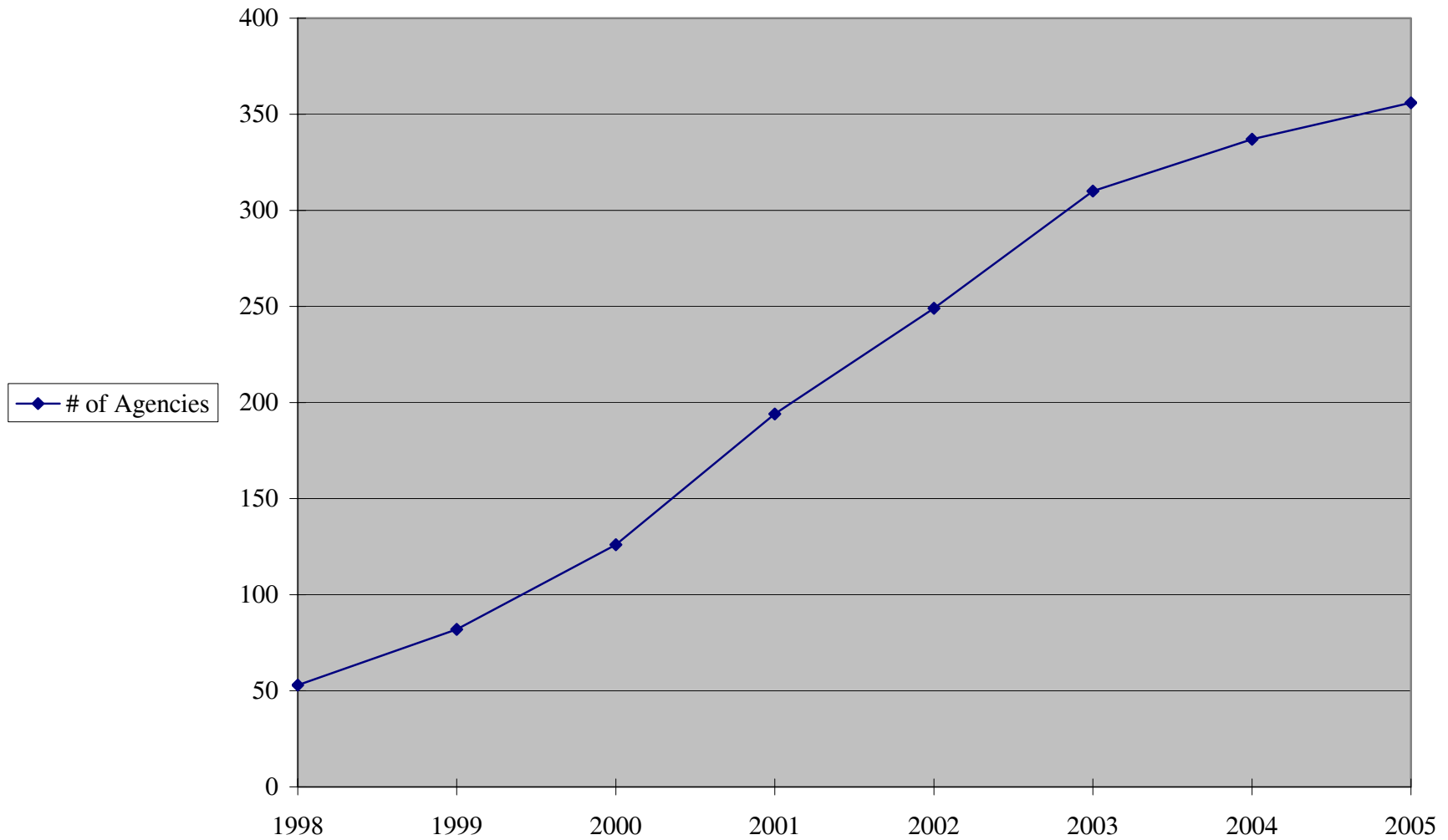
Number of CJIN-MDN Users



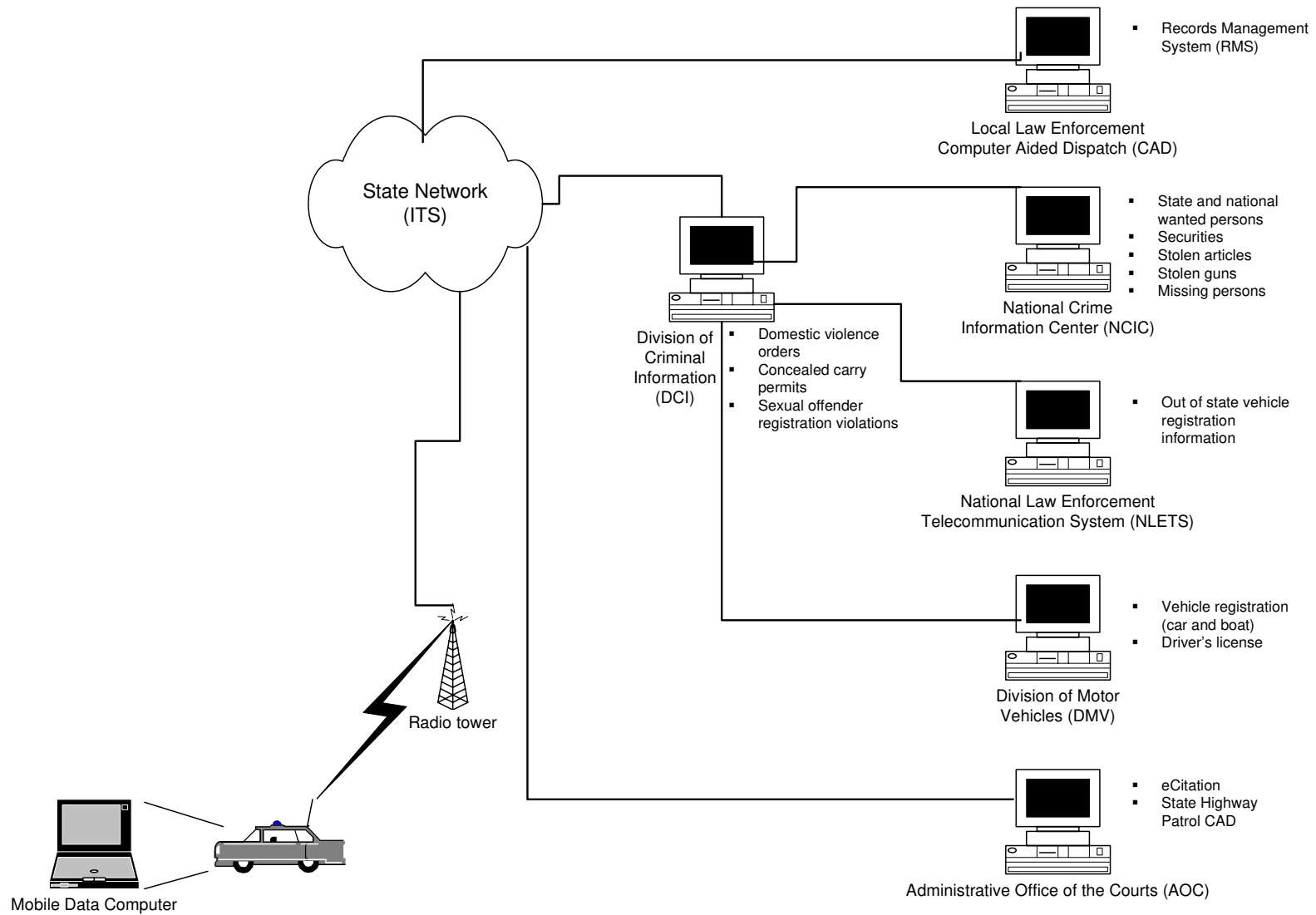
CJIN-MDN offers data communications coverage throughout the 48,000 square miles of North Carolina, utilizing 169 tower sites.

Criminal Justice Information Network Mobile Data Network (CJIN-MDN)

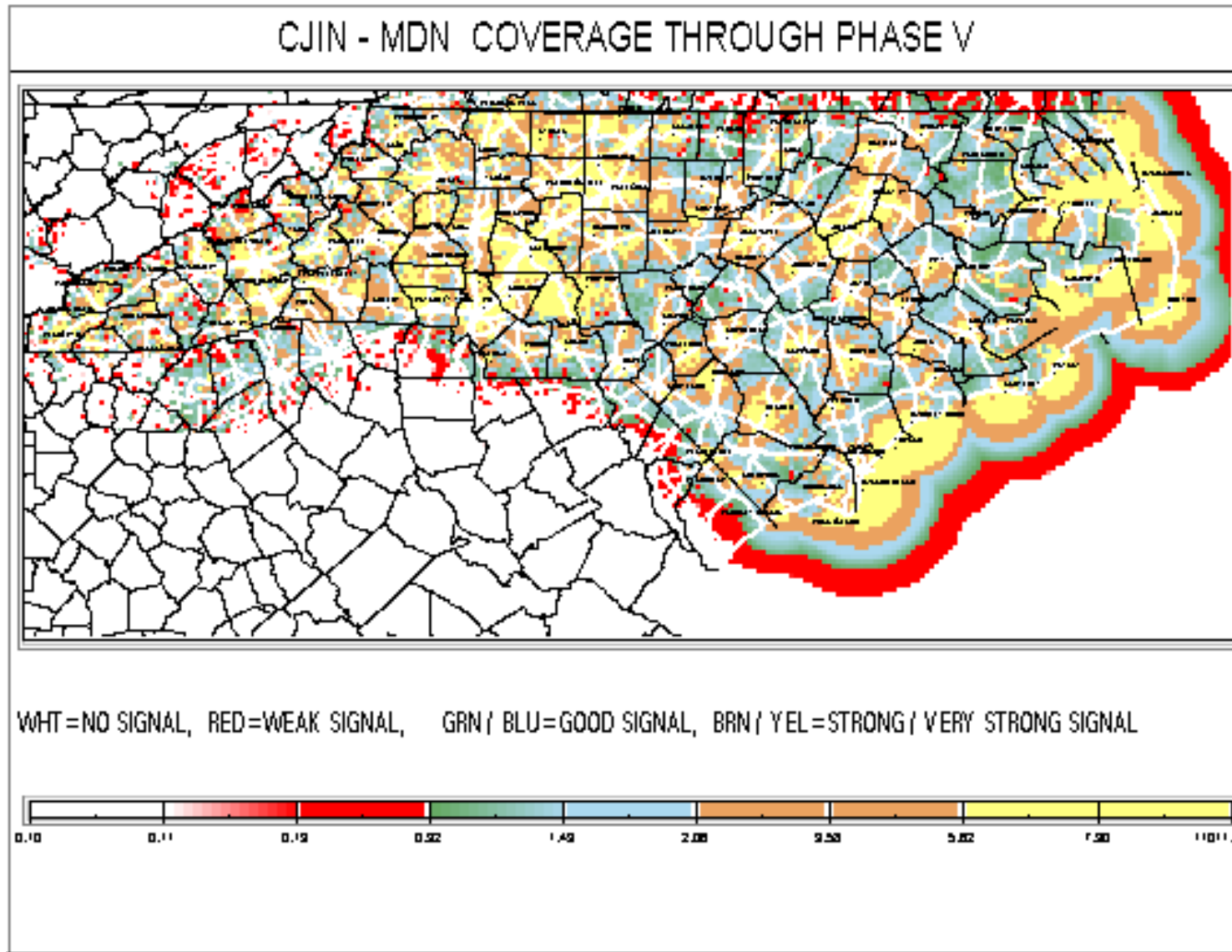
Number of CJIN-MDN Agencies



Criminal Justice Information Network Mobile Data Network (CJIN-MDN)



Criminal Justice Information Network Mobile Data Network (CJIN-MDN)



Appendix H
eCITATION®

eCITATION®

Description

eCITATION® is a computerized citation process producing the NC Uniform Citation in an electronic format that moves almost instantaneously from the patrol car to the courts. eCITATION® was designed to replace the manual paper process of issuing traffic citations by reducing citation data entry to a single iteration (in an officer's patrol car), and transmitting that data directly to the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC). Using existing wireless connections, eCITATION® allows officers to create citations and schedule court dates electronically, using a laptop computer in the patrol car. A portable printer produces a copy of the citation for the defendant. After entry, the citation data is transmitted to the AOC and can be accessed by court users statewide.

Benefits

The paperless flow of citation data into the County Clerk of Superior Court's (CSC) office creates a significant reduction in:

- (1) The amount of paper generated by officers
- (2) Data entry workload in the CSC office
- (3) Errors and inconsistencies of citation records attributable to redundant data entry and interpretation of handwritten documents.

Project Status

eCITATION® is presently in its statewide implementation phase.

- A browser-based version of the clerks' component has now been implemented statewide in all 100 CSC offices. This effort was completed early in calendar year 2006, more than a year ahead of schedule.
- The implementation of Law Enforcement Agencies (LEA) continues and is expected to last through calendar year 2007, as originally planned. Out of a total of 442 LEAs statewide, 61 have been implemented, As of January 31, 2006. The eCITATION® software has been loaded on computers in 1,408 patrol cars.
- The AOC obtained grant funding from the Governor's Crime Commission and has distributed 1,718 printers to LEAs, as of January

31, 2006. The AOC continues its efforts to procure printers for the LEAs, in an effort to accelerate their implementations.

- The AOC is piloting an interface from eCITATION® to LEA records management systems to further eliminate redundant data entry.

Description of Users

County CSCs, North Carolina State Highway Patrol, State, County and Municipal LEAs, District Attorneys (DA), Judges.

Description of Data

Data customarily collected to complete the NC Uniform Citation.

Lead State Agency Responsible for Project

AOC (supporting Clerks of Superior Court, DAs, Magistrates and other judicial personnel).

Other State Agencies and Local/Federal Partners

Department of Crime Control & Public Safety, State Highway Patrol (SHP)

	SFY 99-00	SFY 00-01	SFY 01-02	SFY 02-03	SFY 03 -04	SFY 04-05	SFY 05-06
State Appropriations	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Federal Grants - Labor	\$ 500,000	\$ 375,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 0	\$ 300,000	\$ 298,213	\$ 298,242
Federal Grants - Printers						\$ 505,700	\$ 0
Total							\$ 2,477,155

Funding Sources - Operations		
	SFY 06-07	SFY 07-08
State Appropriations	\$ 231,308	\$ 214,902
Federal Grants – Printers *	\$ 220,875	\$ 0
Subtotal	\$ 452,183	\$ 214,902

Unfunded Future Needs		\$ 667,085
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*Current GCC Grant Pre-application Amount

Appendix I

X-FILES

XML Based Facial Images for Law Enforcement and Emergency Responders

X-FILES

Description

X-FILES is a computerized process for first responders to request and receive viewable facial images (ex: drivers license images) in police and emergency responder vehicles - in an electronic format that moves almost instantaneously to the first responder in their vehicle. X-FILES uses existing wireless connections and a laptop computer in the vehicle.

Benefits

First responder safety, identity verification/validation, and reduced court costs due to identity theft. X-FILES proposes to support delivery of: facial image for serving warrants, recent escapee images direct to first responders in the field, missing persons images direct to first responders in the field (Amber Alert), and verification/validation of identity for law enforcement use. The electronic flow of facial image data to Law Enforcement Officers (LEO) and other allowed first responders will: (1) increase first responder safety due to better verified/validated identification; (2) field verifiable identity verification and validation for escapees, missing person alerts, wanted persons; (3) reduction in errors and inconsistencies of citations/court records attributable to identity theft; and (4) fewer instances of members of public being inconvenienced due to their having lost, misplaced, or stolen ID's.

Project Status

X-FILES is presently in its initial prototype development phase. A U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Grant was awarded to North Carolina to develop a proof of concept to be tested with 100 LEO and first responders. Coordination is proceeding with the various agencies having a role, and project management efforts are being initiated. The targeted completion date for the

prototype is early calendar year 2006. The critical component of X-FILES is access to North Carolina Division of Motor Vehicles (NC DMV) drivers license images. Other image data will be supported after this prototype is proven successful. It is anticipated that the pilot will confirm that only newer models of computers will be capable of handling the numerical processing required to decompress facial images. It should also be noted that X-FILES is a "fat client" and must be installed on each first responder Mobile Data Computer (MDC).

Description of Users

North Carolina State Highway Patrol, local law enforcement (Sheriffs and municipal police), other First Responders (Fire/EMS) as allowed by law.

Description of Data

Data to be furnished from DMV Drivers Licenses, Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) warrant images, Amber Alert images, wanted images, and escapee images.

Lead State Agency Responsible for Project

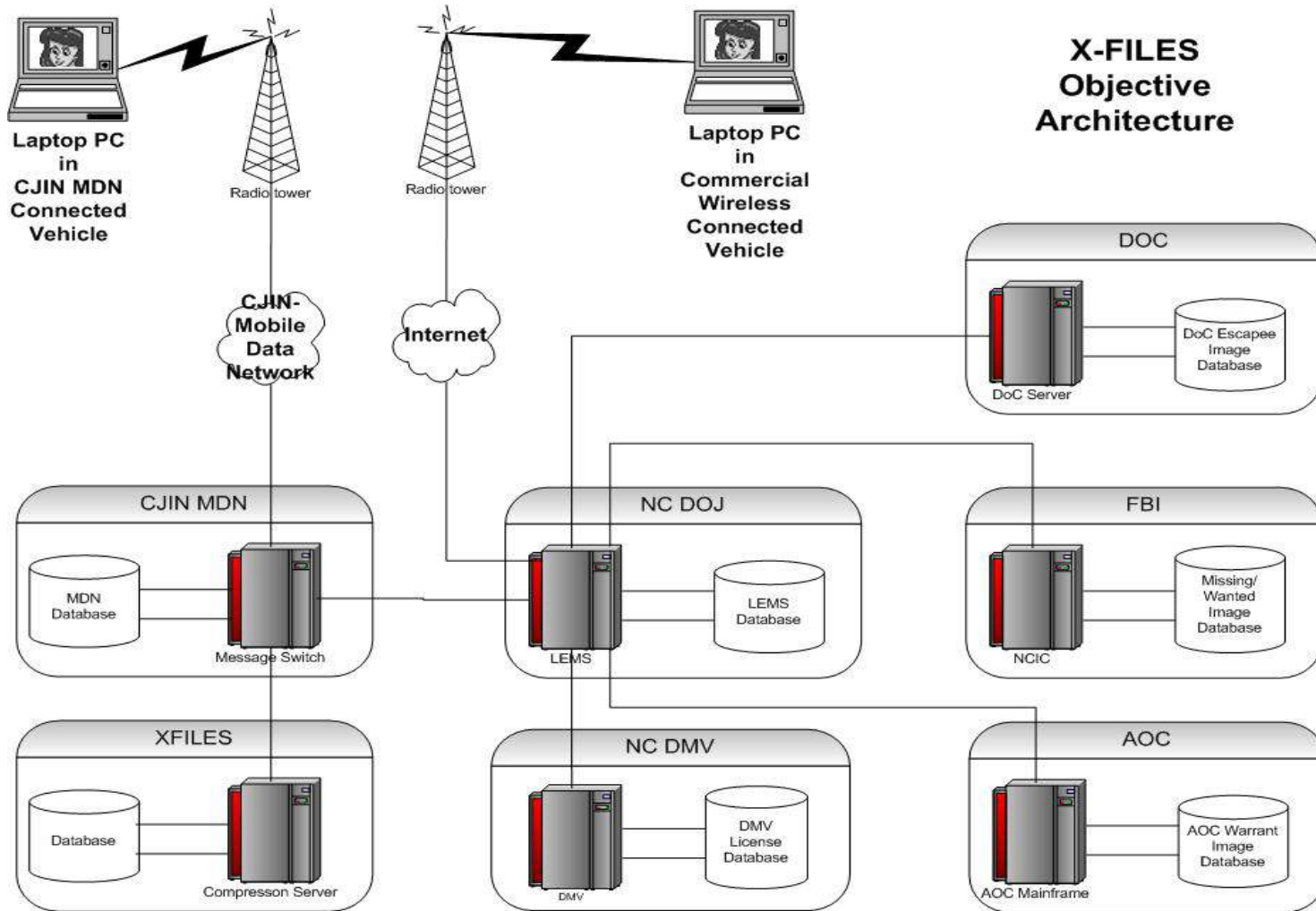
North Carolina Department of Crime Control & Public Safety, State Highway Patrol.

Other State Agencies and Local/Federal Partners

AOC, NC Department of Justice, NC DMV, U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Fayetteville Police Department (proposed pilot agency), Garner Police Department (proposed pilot agency), and Criminal Justice Information Network (CJIN).

FUNDING SOURCES – DEVELOPMENT				
	SFY 03-04	SFY 04-05	SFY 05-06	SFY 06-07
State Appropriations	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	*TBD
Federal Grants	\$ 53,520	\$ 470,000	\$ 0	*TBD
Subtotal	\$ 53,520	\$ 470,000	\$ 0	*TBD
Total				\$523,520

*To be determined after pilot project completion.



Appendix J

North Carolina Juvenile Online Information Network (NC-JOIN)

North Carolina Juvenile Online Information Network (NC-JOIN)

Description

A major initiative of North Carolina's Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (DJJDP) is establishing an automated statewide system to manage the business processes of the DJJDP staff charged with monitoring and managing the flow of juveniles through the State's Juvenile Justice System (JJS). The North Carolina Juvenile Online Information Network (NC-JOIN) will ultimately replace local databases and the manual processing and tracking of juveniles in the JJS statewide.

Benefits

The benefits of NC-JOIN to DJJDP include replacing the current manual processing and tracking of juveniles, providing a user interface that meets the usability needs of the end users, providing necessary data to field staff for case management and reporting, enabling business processes efficiency across all DJJDP functional departments, providing a centralized database of current and historical juvenile information, and providing the capability for doing statistical analysis for research and planning.

The benefits of NC-JOIN to the State include sharing of juvenile information between agencies, improving and expediting decisions made about juveniles, reporting on statistical analysis and trends to measure juvenile crime and the success of prevention programs, providing valuable data to the legislature for statistical analysis and reporting, and providing data for planning to determine bed space and program capacity needs for the full continuum of community-based programs.

Lead State Agency Responsible for Project

Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (DJJDP)

Description of Users

Current users are juvenile court counselors, Youth Development Centers (YDC), assessment center, detention centers, and DJJDP administrative staff statewide. Community programs are expected to be the next set of users. Next generation users will be agencies outside of DJJDP, such as courts, law enforcement, mental health, etc. Additional funding sources will be required to support any users outside of DJJDP.

Project Status

NC-JOIN functionality is being developed and implemented in multiple phases. Phase 1 automated a portion of the juvenile intake process for juvenile court counselors with statewide use beginning on May 1, 2003. Phase 2 automated the remaining juvenile court counselor functions with statewide use beginning on January 2, 2004. Phase 3, which began statewide use on May 10, 2004, provides capabilities for YDC, assessment centers, and juvenile detention centers to track the juveniles they serve and represents the completion of a system that integrates staff, processes, and juvenile data from DJJDP's two main divisions. Pending the acquisition of necessary funding, functionality envisioned for Phases 4 and 5 of NC-JOIN includes management of education, transportation, and treatment services in YDC, assessment centers, and detention centers and extending NC-JOIN to community programs for tracking referrals, participation, and outcomes for these programs. The next generation of NC-JOIN is expected to automate business processes and data communication between DJJDP and other agencies associated with juvenile justice, but this will require funding and executive sponsorship from those agencies, which is not currently in place. Until funding for major new phases is secured, only maintenance and minor enhancements will be completed for NC-JOIN.

Description of Data

NC-JOIN data currently available:

- Juvenile Demographics and Social History
- Intakes, Complaints, Decisions, Petitions, and Placement
- Case Notes
- Program Assignments
- Risk and Needs Assessments
- Court Process / History
- Diversion and Supervision
- Detention Admissions and Exits, Incidents and Hearings, Confinement and Isolation
- YDC Commitment and Extension, Admission and Release, Juvenile Status, Location, and Assigned Staff, Behavior Alerts, Infractions, and Hearings
- Educational and Mental Health Assessments
- Eckerd Camp Referral, Acceptance/Admission, and Outcome
- Juvenile Alerts

North Carolina Juvenile Online Information Network (NC-JOIN)

FUNDING SOURCES – FIRST GENERATION DEVELOPMENT							
	SFY 01-02	SFY 02-03	SFY 03-04	SFY 04-05	SFY 05-06	SFY 06-07	SFY 07-08
State Appropriations	\$ 172,293	\$ 356,776	\$ 709,025	\$ 518,294	\$ 0	\$ 355,780	\$ 366,453
Federal Grants	\$ 398,048	\$ 982,986	\$ 221,349	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Subtotal	\$ 570,341	\$ 1,339,762	\$ 930,374	\$ 518,294	\$ 0	\$ 355,780	\$ 366,453
Total							\$4,081,004

Unfunded	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 380,000	\$1,100,000
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OPERATIONS RECURRING COSTS – FIRST GENERATION OPERATIONS, MAINTENANCE, AND SUPPORT							
	SFY 02-03	SFY 03-04	SFY 04-05	SFY 05-06	SFY 06-07	SFY 07-08	SFY 08-09
State Appropriations	\$ 99,768	\$ 229,925	\$ 477,756	\$ 539,438	\$ 403,975	\$ 423,693	\$ 435,279
Federal	\$ 21,998	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Subtotal	\$ 121,766	\$ 229,925	\$ 477,756	\$ 539,438	\$ 403,975	\$ 423,693	\$ 435,279

Unfunded	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 120,000	\$ 265,000
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Relevant Statistics

Intake, Court, and Supervision Data in NC-JOIN

74,997 Juveniles
 92,536 Intakes
 123,043 Delinquent Complaints
 14,220 Undisciplined Complaints
 132,376 Court Hearings
 28,935 Supervision Records
 15,787 Diversion Records
 42,661 Risk Assessments
 70,733 Needs Assessments
 43,196 Program Assignments

Detention Data in NC-JOIN

32,861 Admissions

YDC Data in NC-JOIN

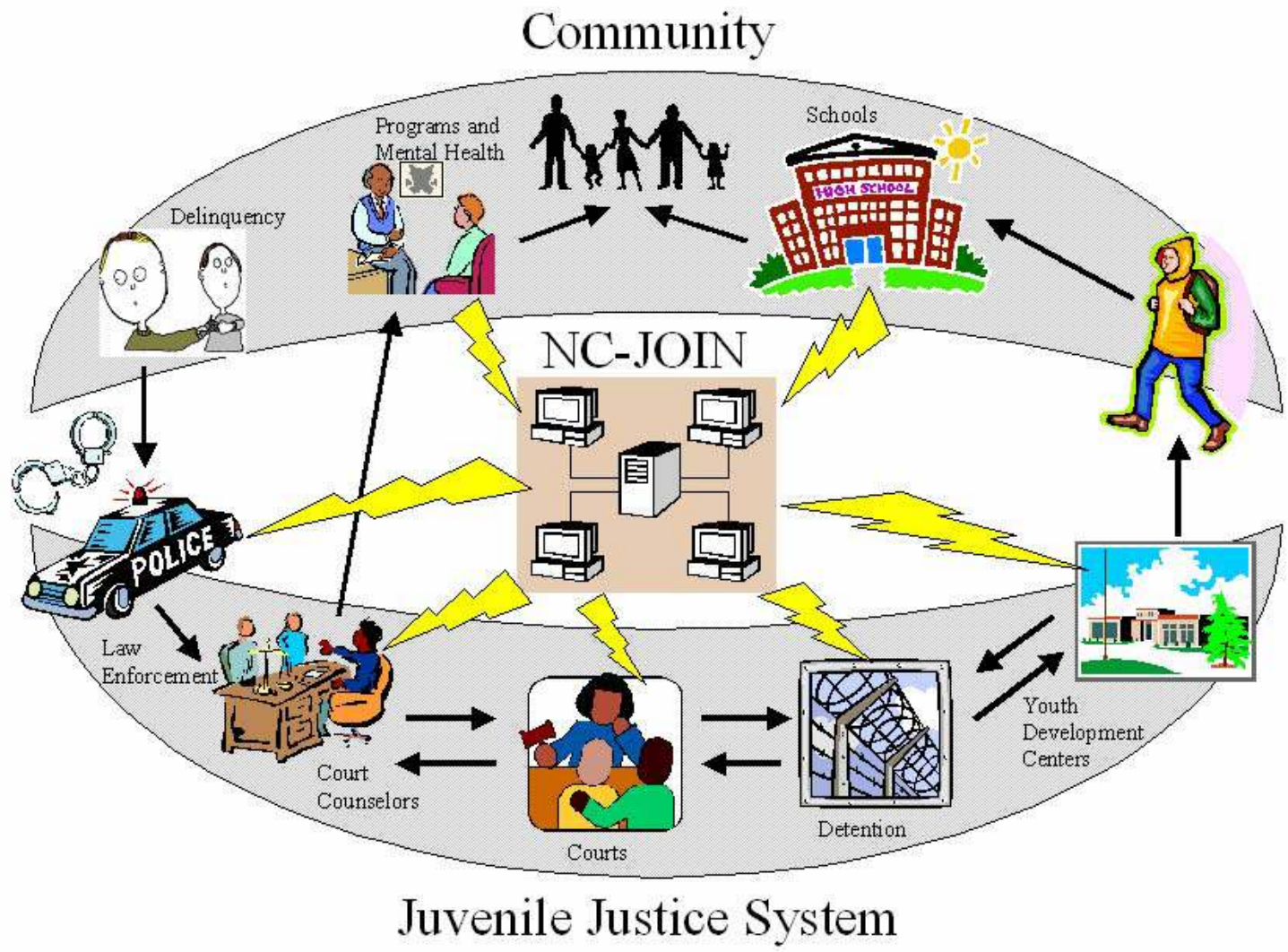
10,476 Commitments
 85,353 Behavior Alerts / Infractions

Other Juvenile Case Data in NC-JOIN

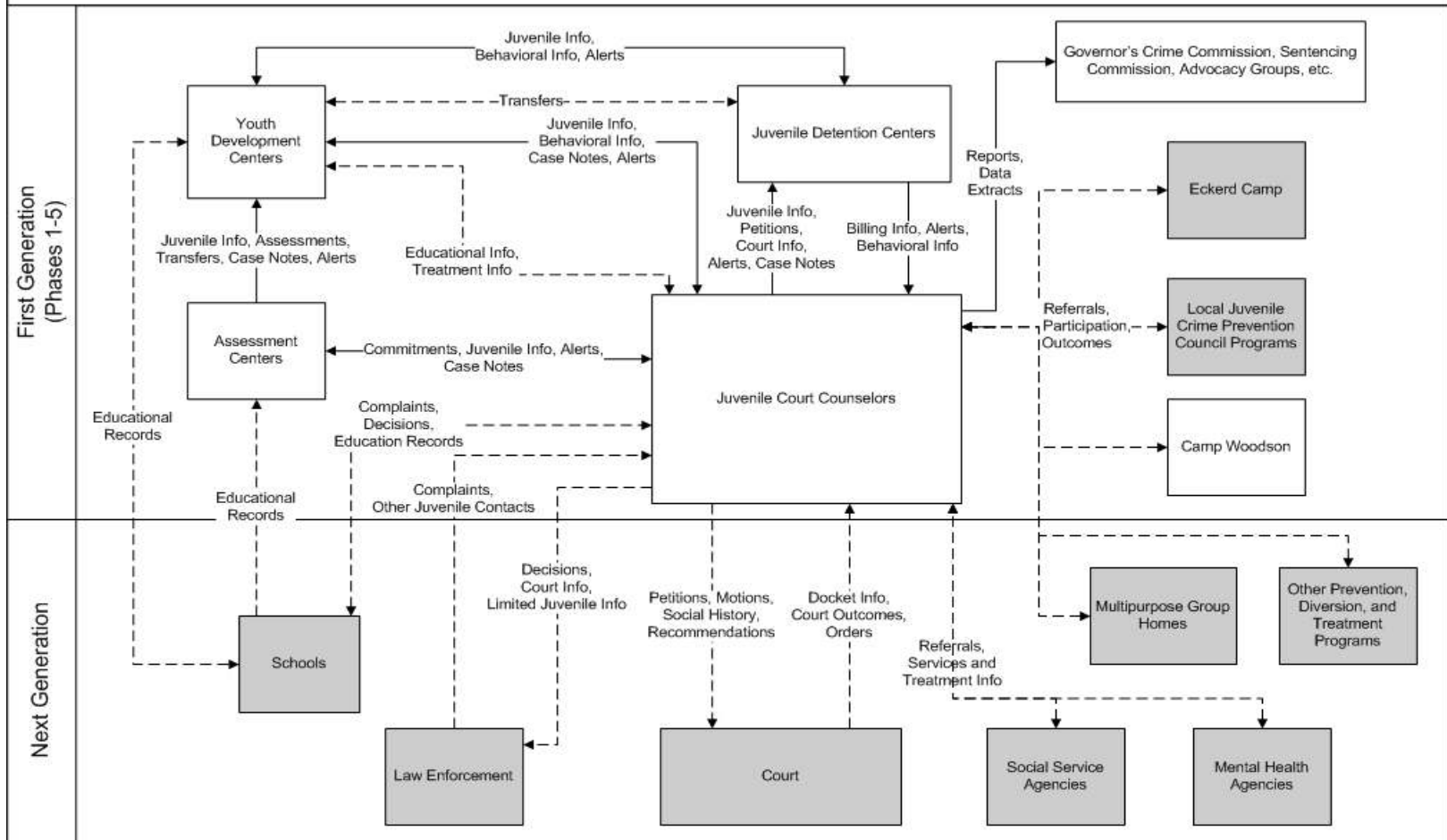
1,448,464 Case Notes

User Data

Over 1,000 active NC-JOIN users



NC-JOIN



Legend

